

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY
Barometer 29.78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 15, 1913, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 81; Humidity...93, 86.

September 15, 1912, Temperature a.m. 77, p.m. 87; Humidity...66, 57.

9198 晚六十月八年丑癸

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1913.

二拜禮 號六十月九年亥癸

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TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

THE ROYAL AUDIENCE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
Lord Loreburn's letter is still kept in the forefront by the newspapers. The Unionist papers give prominence to the prolonged audience given to Mr. Bonar Law by the King at Balmoral, after the Unionist leader had conferred with Lord Lansdowne at the latter's Scottish seat, and they declare that an election or a Referendum must precede a Conference.

No Political Significance.
The *Daily Telegraph* says that when civil war is in the near prospect, surely the nation may demand the right to say whether it approves of a policy bringing civil war to pass. "It would be wrong," says the journal, "to attribute political significance to the visit of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Curzon to Balmoral. The argument of some of our leading contemporaries regarding possible Royal action are unwise, because if once a Constitutional monarch seeks other than Ministerial guidance, how will it be possible to know whose was the advice on which the King took action?"

Will the King Act?
The *Standard* discusses the possibility of the King taking the initiative in calling a Conference, which, it says, would raise no question of Constitutional usage such as was involved in the recent suggestion that the Royal assent to the Home Rule Bill should be refused.

Conference Useless.
The *Morning Post* endorses Sir Edward Carson's speech and says in expressing the opinion that a Conference must be abortive, he was speaking not only for the Irish Loyalists but for the vast majority of the party.

The Government's Duty.
The *Daily Chronicle* says that Sir Edward Carson has "banged, barked, and bellowed" the door on Lord Loreburn's proposals. Mr. Asquith's duty is to go straight forward and set up in Ireland a system of government "based upon the people's will."

Intimidation Resented.
The *Daily News* says that the Government will keep the door open to a reasonable compromise, but will not yield to intimidation, and will not insult the country by asking again if it meant what it said in 1910.

Mr. Devlin's Views.
London. Received Sept. 15.
Mr. J. Devlin, Nationalist M.P. for Belfast West, speaking at Listowel, said the Nationalists were ready for any concession short of sacrificing Ireland's nationhood, but they did not believe that the talk about a settlement by consent was sincere. Its real object was to destroy Home Rule.

The "Unloaded Revolver."
The *Westminster Gazette* emphatically declines to support the demand for a Dissolution, and says that Liberals absolutely refuse to be intimidated by "Sir Edward Carson's unloaded revolver." It expresses the opinion that the Unionist admissions that a change in the government of Ireland is necessary, constitute proof that the Unionist stalwarts are already shifting their ground.

Home Rule Campaign.
The Home Rule Council announces that it is rapidly completing arrangements for an extensive autumn campaign in England in conjunction with the Liberal Associations. Mr. John Redmond and other Nationalists will tour the country, supported by Liberal M.P.s.

The Council asserts that the campaign will convince the electorate that in the absence of an alternative proposal it is in the interests of the Empire to pass the Bill promptly. It adds that it is disposed to agree with Sir Edward Carson's view that Lord Loreburn's proposal is impracticable.

TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

MEDIATION AT MANCHESTER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
The civic authorities of Manchester and Salford are mediating with the dockers, and it is hoped that their efforts will lead to a settlement.

Upwards of 1,500 men are affected by a strike of moulderers at Sheffield, on the non-Unionist question. It is feared the trouble will be protracted and that the idle will number many thousands.

Motor Bus Trouble.
The motor-bus drivers and conductors in London are threatening to come out, owing to one of the Companies suspending 12 employees for wearing Union badges.

Strikes Condemned.
A speech by the Railwaysmen's leader, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in which his "condemned sympathy and sectional strikes," "leading to anarchy," has attracted considerable attention. It is believed to refer to the irresponsible strike threats of railwaysmen in various districts.

London. Received Sept. 15.
Tillings Bus Company denies that men have been suspended, but declines to recognise the Union.

THE MISSING NECKLACE.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

London. Received Sept. 15.
The trial of the five men arrested in connection with the theft of the famous pearl necklace has been resumed.

Mr. Price, representing a firm insurance assessors acting on behalf of Lloyd's, testified that two days after the reward of £1,000 was offered he received a letter from M. Quadrastin and M. Brantlatier, diamond brokers. Mr. Price subsequently supplied the expert jeweller, M. Spanier, with ten marked 1,000 franc notes, and eight of these were found in the possession of one of the prisoners.

ALASKA SIBERIA FILM.

Wonderful Pictures at the Bijou Cinematograph.

To-morrow night the wonderful film—six thousand feet in length—depicting the sight seen by the Carnegie Alaska-Siberia Expedition will be screened at the Bijou Theatre. The exhibition is for five nights, and there will also be a matinee on Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon, by the courtesy of the management, we were enabled to attend a private view of the new film; and it is no exaggeration to say that seldom, if ever, have cinematograph pictures contained so much that is absorbing and instructive. The first reel shows the leading features of the run from Seattle to Alaska, not the least interesting of which are a series of totem poles, and seal and bird rookeries. The second reel is devoted mainly to Eskimo life, and concludes with a fine representation of the Behring Sea in a storm. The third part is concerned with the polar bear as seen in Wrangell Island and the fourth with hunting the mountain sheep and the moose. In the fifth reel the walrus is dealt with thoroughly, and the pictures showing the exciting incidents experienced in hunting this monster are among the most interesting of a remarkable series. The final film gives further details in connection with the polar bear.

An informal lecture, or running commentary, accompanies the showing of the films and adds tremendously to the general interest. We cordially recommend our readers to make a point of seeing these pictures.

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

HOUSE BLOWN IN AIR.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
Coburg states that a terrific gas explosion occurred during a search for a leak in a street. A house in the neighbourhood was blown bodily into the air, and six families were buried. Firemen and troops extricated a number of the victims from the burning debris. Ten people are missing.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

THE NEW LEADER.

London. Received Sept. 15.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that the heads of the Socialist Party have selected Herr Fritz Ebert to succeed Herr Debel in the leadership of the Party. The choice is subject to ratification at a meeting of the Party.

TURNED OUT.

Unsuccessful Rent Claim.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, in the Summary Court, this morning, Yu Kan-hing sued two of his former tenants at No. 9 Belcher's Street, for the sum of \$17 each, in respect of one month's rent. The defendants were Leung Fok Chuen (first floor) and the Kwong Hing Firm and Chan Tsam (ground floor).

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. G. R. Heywood (Mr. Leo D'Almada's office), the defendants being unrepresented.

His Lordship, referring to the first case, said the question turned on the facts of the plaintiff's rent collector, whom it was necessary to call.

Mr. Heywood remarked that the defence in each case was that they were turned out.

In evidence the rent collector denied that he demanded "shoe money" from either defendant.

His Lordship: Where do you come from?

Witness: Canton.

Is "shoe money" never charged in Canton?—N.

You have never heard of it?—I have not been dealing in that line of work before.

Mr. Heywood pointed out that both defendants had paid rent, after they received the notice, to the owner, and they could therefore easily have complained about it then.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that plaintiff did turn the defendants out before the expiration of the month. Plaintiff's own notice demanded possession at an earlier date than he could have demanded it. There would, therefore, be judgment for the defendants with costs.

THE FIRST CASE.

Seized Opium Handed to the Farmer.

Mr. Hoggarth, on behalf of the opium farmer, made an application to Mr. Geoffrey Norman O'Connell, at the Police Court, this morning, for the opium concerned in a case in which a man was fined \$2,000, yesterday, to be handed to the opium farmer.

Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said the police had seized the opium which was the usual procedure in these cases. Mr. Hoggarth said this was the first case under a new section of the Opium Ordinance, and the opium farmer did not want the Government to interfere with his monopoly.

The application was granted.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN SENSATION.

PRIEST ADMITS MURDER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
Reuter's New York correspondent says a sensation has been caused in New York through a German Catholic priest named Schmidt confessing to the murder of a servant girl, whose dissected body was recently found in the Hudson River. He says that when it was found that the girl's condition rendered concealment of their relations impossible, he killed her, "because he loved her."

Schmidt was traced through a pillow wrapped round the girl's torso, which a shopkeeper identified as having been sold to the priest.

It appears that Schmidt went through a form of secret marriage with the deceased girl.

DR. CANTLIE AND DR. SUN.

Former Hongkong Doctor on the Revolution.

Dr. Cantlie, of Harley-street, who is a close friend of Sun Yat-sen, expresses his conviction that the *Daily News*, that the famous revolutionary's fall from power is only temporary. "Even if his head is cut off," he said, "Sun Yat-sen's party must prevail. Yuan is a Manchurian production, and is ruling in the Manchurian way, but the Manchurian will have to go."

"We had a letter from Sun Yat-sen recently, stating that he had just lost his daughter Annie, who was taken ill in California, where she was studying with her two brothers and sister, and in it occur these passages:—

"The aspect of things here (Shanghai) is very grave, and it seems that the lives of those who struggle for the Republican cause have been sacrificed in vain. Yuan has secured the money, which is as much as to say that he has unlimited power, and he takes advantage of that very power to further his despicable motives."

He deliberately dismissed those Tutchas and officials who protested against his unconstitutional doings and who stood for justice and fair play. But, in spite of the present critical period through which China is passing, we hope that things may turn out satisfactorily."

"It is not the only case," commented Dr. Cantlie, "of the wrong horse being backed. But Sun Yat-sen from whom I have not heard since that letter, will surely come into his own again—either he or his party, which numbers tens of thousands of Chinese."

Dr. Cantlie added that the understanding that the party finances were stable.

DINNER TO AN OLD GERMAN SOLDIER.

On Saturday night, at the German Club a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Emil Niedhardt, late of the Medical Hall, who is retiring after forty-one years in the Colony.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Becker, who in a happy little speech presented Mr. Niedhardt, on behalf of his compatriots with a handsome silver tray, and crystal beer receptacle.

Guarding a relic from trippers. An armed guard is to be placed at the famous Castle of Chillon, in Switzerland, to arrest all visitors attempting to cut their names on the walls. The castle is already disfigured by nearly 50,000 signatures of this kind.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
The whole trade of Dublin is paralysed to-day. The prices of commodities are soaring and have reached a huge figure. Riots are feared.

All the big carriers have ceased operations and have sent their horses into the country.

One of the strike leaders, named Connolly, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, has been released. He refused food for nine days. Forcible feeding was not attempted.

The builders' labourers in Dublin have joined the strike. Five thousand are affected.

FUTURE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Editor of London Paper as Prophet.

Mr. Donald, editor of the "Daily Chronicle," has taken up his position on the future of newspapers:—

If I were to attempt, like Dr. Russell, to forecast the future, and prophesy what newspapers of twenty or more years hence are likely to be, I would say with some confidence that daily newspapers will be fewer, the tendency towards combinations will increase, and colossal circulations will continue to grow. A paper which has not at least a half-million readers will not be considered seriously as an organ of the people. The weak newspapers, which cannot spend huge sums on news, features, and on circulation, will, of course, be squeezed out, and the paper run as a luxury or for a mission, and not as a business enterprise, will become too expensive except for millionaire idealists.

The national newspapers will not contain less reading matter, but the pages will be smaller. They will be printed better and neatly stitched, and will, of course include pictures in colour. The future methods of distribution will be quicker, and circulations will cover greater areas. Airships and aeroplanes will be used for the most distant centres; electric trains and motorplanes, running in special tracks, will also be used. In all the chief centres of population papers will be distributed by electric or pneumatic tubes. The morning and evening newspapers will be merged, and editions will come out almost every hour, day and night. News will be collected by wireless telephones, and the reporter will always have a portable telephone with him, with which he can communicate with his paper without the trouble of going to a telephone office, or writing out a message. At the other end the wireless telephone message will be delivered to the sub-editor printed in column form.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Sept. 15.
The death is announced from Buda Pest of Professor Arminius Vambery, the famous philologist and linguist.

[Professor Arminius Vambery, O.V.O., was 80 years of age. He had been for many years Professor of Oriental Languages at Buda Pest University, and in his day he had travelled widely and taken an active part in the defence of British interests in Asia. In this connection he earned the goodwill of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George; and in 1902 was made O.V.O. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the "Times" on Oriental questions, and was also the author of many standard works.]

The chief competition to the national newspapers of the future will not be from other newspapers, but from other methods of disseminating news. At the people's recreation halls, with the cinematograph and the gramophone, or some more agreeable instrument of mechanical speech, all the news of the day will be given hot from its source. People may become too lazy to read, and news will be laid on to the house or office just as gas and water is now. The occupiers will listen to an account of the news of the day read to them by much improved phonographs while sitting in their garden, or a householder will have his daily newspaper printed in column form by a printing machine in his hall, just as we have tape machines in offices now.

PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Washington, September 6.—President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison are in daily conference for the purpose of formulating a Philippine policy to be carried out by Governor General Harrison. The Secretary of War is making a close study of the records of the bureau of insular affairs and conferring with Colonel McIntyre on the subject.

President Wilson is over to making any material changes until Governor General Harrison shall have been able to study the situation on the ground, and report thereon. The president has turned a deaf ear to the plaints of would-be office holders who have depreciated the work done in the islands and put forward claims of being able to do better.

It is the general belief here that the persistent campaign waged by the Manual Quezon for immediate independence has done great harm to the cause of a national government for the Philippines, and that the new policy, whatever it shall be, will be governed by actual rather than by alleged conditions.—"Cablenews American"

U. S. Navy Expert Lent to Guatemala.

Upon request of the government of Guatemala, Chief Electrician J. H. Watts, of the U. S. Navy, has been detailed to assist in perfecting the wireless service of the Guatemalan army. Sergeant Reeves, of the U. S. Army, is already in the Guatemalan army. It was also announced that Maj. Edmund Whittemore, Twenty-seventh Infantry, has been detailed for service in the organization and instruction of the Cuban army, succeeding Major Galley, relieved.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Professor Vambery the famous philologist, and linguist is dead.

Arrangements are being made in Peking for the Presidential election.

The latest Press opinion on the suggested Home Rule conference is given to-day.

A Dublin strike leader has been released from prison after refusing food for nine days.

The whole of Dublin's trade has been paralysed by the strike, and riots are feared.

Mr. Devlin says the talk of a settlement of the Home Rule question by consent is not sincere.

The heads of the German Socialist party have chosen Herr Fritz Ebert as the new leader of the party.

The Home Rule Council is organising an autumn campaign in which Nationalists and Liberals will take part.

A terrific gas explosion in Coburg resulted in a house being blown bodily in the air and six families buried.

The new Chinese Premier declares that there are too many adventurers in the public services, and in future merit alone will count.

Two Japanese cruisers have left Sasebo for Nanking; the press and public do not consider the Government demands drastic enough.

The Aerial Derby.

From 6 pilots last season, the number of aviators who fly at the London Aerodrome, Hendon, has now increased to 24. These aviators represent six nationalities, and the machines which they use include practically all the latest types of the monoplane and biplane. A great proportion of the Hendon aviators have entered for the second aerial Derby, over a course of 100 miles around London, and are now training assiduously for the race, which takes place on Saturday, September 20.

Arthur Newton's Appeal.

The appeals of Arthur Newton and Bernard Berkeley Bennett, who were sentenced, respectively, to three years' penal servitude and 18 months' hard labour, will come before the Court of Criminal Appeal on Monday, October 20. The appeal was down for hearing last month but owing to Mr. Justice Ridley, who presided at the trial at the Old Bailey, being a member of the Court of Appeal, it was adjourned.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Filling Circus Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Friday September 19.
Twenty-fourth half yearly drawing of Debentures, Hongkong Club 11 a.m.

Saturday, September 20.
Messrs Gande Fries and Co. Extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Wednesday, September 24.
The Douglas Steamship Co. annual general meeting—noon.

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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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STEAMERS, Monthly Rates for Time and Dinner. SPECIAL DINNERS
AT SHORT NOTICE. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
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R. H. NORTH,
Manager.

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GOOD SERVICE. RATES
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trains and steamers. Luggage are
ranged for without any trouble to
guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

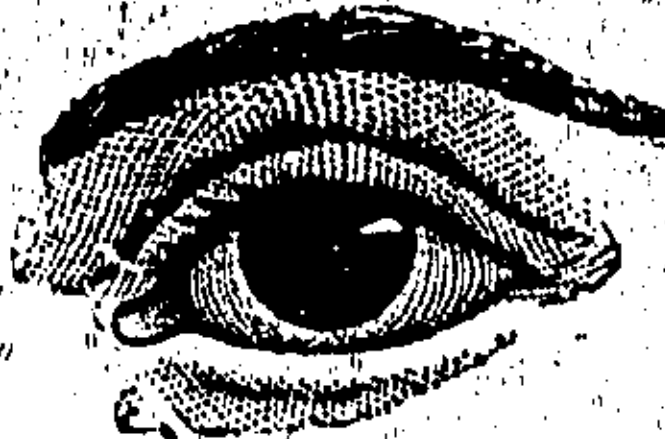
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**OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.**

China Mail.

The Panama Canal.
In 1911, after prolonged dis-
cussion, the United States Go-
vernment decided to fortify the
canal at a total cost of \$2,530,-
000. In October 1911 President
Taft made the announcement that
although the opening of the canal
had been promised for July 1,
1915, it was now likely that the
first ship would go through two
year earlier. The opening of the
Panama Canal will materially
change the routes between many
countries. It will shorten the
sea distances between
European ports and the Pacific
coast of North and South Amer-
ica by about 6,000 miles. The canal
will bring all American ports of
the Pacific 2,800 miles nearer to
New York than to Liverpool.
Even distances to certain Oriental
ports from New York will be less
by Suez Canal. Incidentally the
opening of the Panama Canal
will materially affect the southern
seaports of the United States, and
ports of the United States, and
ports of call such as Kingston
in Jamaica.

Daily Press.

Germany and the Chinese Army.
There is a certain irony in the
situation which the public will
not be slow to perceive, for one is
irresistibly reminded of the Kai-
ser's famous picture of a vision
of Asiatic armies sweeping over
Europe, and if Reuters's correspon-
dent had not added to his message
the remark that the rumour is
generally accepted as true, one
might have supposed a humourist
to be responsible for the report
that German officers are to be
employed to train the Chinese in
German war science, which the
Kaiser has recently stated ensures
victory if properly applied. It
is not, however, with the idea
of invading Europe that
China is aiming at increas-
ing the efficiency of her Army,
but in order to make it a trust-
worthy and effective force
primarily for the maintenance of
peace and order within her
borders and for the defence of
her territories from aggression.
German military officers can
certainly teach the Chinese a
great deal more than they at per-
sent know about the science of
war, but the revolutions of the
past two years have shown that
peace and order can only be
assured when Chinese soldiers
have learnt to be loyal and
patriotic to the Government—and
that, we fear, is a task beyond
the powers of foreign military
experts.

South China Morning Post.

The Newspaper of the Future.
The signs of the times are al-
ready with us in the form of
voice reproduction with the
events of the day depicted on the
screen. Was it not a marvellous
achievement that on the eve of
the day of the most sensational
Derby on record, London was
able to witness the terrible
scene reproduced on the screen
with a wealth of detail impossible
to describe in print? Indeed,
as Mr. Donald says, people
may become too lazy to
read, and news may be laid on to
the house or office as gas and
water is now. The occupiers
will listen to an account of the
news of the day read to them by
much improved phonographs
while sitting in their gardens, or a
householder will have his daily
newspaper printed in column form
by a printing machine in his hall,
just as there are tape machines in
newspaper offices now.

PERAK.

The following is from re-
cent issue of the F. M. Govern-
ment Gazette. "The Resident
of Perak records with deep regret
the death of Tuche Wan Hsin.
Orang Kais Temenggong, Perak.
He was one of the Orang Besar
Ampai and had been a Member
of the State Council since Febru-
ary, 1907."

For a good solid meal in
Cafe, or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE COCAINE CASE.

The Concluding Speeches.

At the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Geoffrey Norman Ome, the hearing of the charges of unlawful possession of cocaine and morphine, against Mr. G. L. Duncan of the firm of McEwen, Frickel and Co. was resumed.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs Goldring and Russ, defended.

Mr. Goldring, continuing his speech for the defence said:—

I come to the evidence for the defence. Your Worship had Mr. Duncan in the box and I submit that although he was submitted to a very hard and rigid cross-examination he was not shaken in any way at all.

He gave a straightforward account of his movements during that period. It is in evidence that there have been no dealings in cocaine. The licences had been stopped and the others had expired. The stoppage of that was owing to the fact that all cocaine licences had been stopped and not owing to any fault of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co. If your Worship will go over our evidence you will find that there is not a point upon which we are not agreed. Our story is one which is clearly what must have taken place on this occasion and what was likely to have taken place owing to the fact that previously the whole of the Canton compradore's staff, all of them, knew about the cocaine business when Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co. dealt in it. They were the people who knew the details when they had the business and the chances are that Mr. Duncan knew precisely little of what went on. I called the manager of the Hamburg-America Line and I proved that there could be no possible suggestion that these bills of lading were forgeries. I proved in a way that cannot be disbelieved that the goods were consigned to the Po Hang Company of Canton and that a man named Leung Kum-tong signed for them. That evidence is absolutely incontrovertible and there can be no possible doubt that the Po Hang Company had these goods consigned to them through Leung Kum-tong and possibly through the Canton compradore. We don't know, but at any rate consignments of the goods were coming through. We have it also in evidence that things were in a serious condition in Canton and godown room was absolutely at a premium both here and Canton—on the Shamen at any rate. What could be more natural than that Leung Kum-tong should go to the Canton compradore, knowing that he sometimes, for good friends, stored some cases of goods in the office? Why should he not have done this on this occasion? I submit that is exactly what he did. Leung Kum-tong who has unfortunately gone, was one of the witnesses I was instructed to call. Fung Lai-tung has also gone and my hands have been tied by their absence. Had I had them, the whole thing would have been over, but, as usual with Chinese, they have cleared out. Two Hongkong people and one Canton have gone. We don't say that Leung Kum-tong was an employee. We say he was a friend or a broker engaged by the Canton compradore. He was not known to Mr. Duncan but was a friend of Leung Kum-tong, the Canton compradore. I next called the Hongkong compradore and I think your Worship should be satisfied that he knew absolutely nothing about it. That is my contention. His evidence was given quite straightforwardly. He was really in the position:—"I really don't know and I don't care. It has nothing to do with me." The next witness was the Canton compradore and he suffered unfortunately from a very painful impediment in his speech and I felt that possibly the impression he created could not have been a good one. There was no question about it; the man was very nervous and stuttered. Otherwise his evidence was given very clearly, and whether your Worship thinks or not that he was in complicity with Leung Kum-tong over the goods, has nothing to do with Mr. Duncan. Personally, I am asking your Worship to find he does not know; he may have suspected, but he did not know what the goods

contained. He knew the Po Hang Firm as a firm dealing in dry goods. I don't know whether cocaine comes under the heading of dry goods. Lastly, I called the office boy and I submit very strongly that he was an exceptionally good witness. He was subjected to a very strong and rigid cross-examination and broke down in no point that I can see at all. I cannot see that the office boy broke down in any one point. He was in a very difficult position for he had to be in the witness-box and say "I betrayed my master." When he was asked if he thought his master would give him the sack, he said that the master was on the knees of the Gods. That was a point on which he might have faked but that answer wrote him down in my memory as an absolutely straight witness. There is one other point which I should like to make. I should like to more or less make an apology to your Worship. At the time I made my opening statement I had not taken all my proofs. I said at the time that Leung Kum-tong was in the employ of the Canton compradore. That was not borne out by the evidence. I had only taken Mr. Duncan's proof at the time, but I leave it entirely in your Worship's hands. We understood he was a broker; it appears that he was nothing more than a friend; not an absolute employee. I have gone through the evidence briefly and I have only just one or two points that I wish to impress upon your Worship. I submit that the evidence, first of all, that your Worship cannot possibly find that Mr. Duncan knew anything about it; secondly you cannot find that what was done was done by any person in the employ of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co. in the course of their employment. Upon that the law practically turns. Thirdly, I am asking your Worship to take the evidence for the defence and to find—I don't say by verbal finding—but to find in fact that Mr. Duncan was a victim of these Chinese. It seems to me if we could have got hold of Leung Kum-tong he was the person who should have stood in the place of Mr. Duncan—that Mr. Duncan's knowledge of the case, and of the action of his employees outside of the scope of their employment, renders him absolutely not liable on either of the charges brought against him. In addition to that, on the evidence which is before your Worship, your Worship must find that the goods were delivered after ordinary business hours. I lay some stress on that, as therefore it must have been a Chinese syndicate operating behind Mr. Duncan's back. I don't say I foreshadowed that, but that is one of the other conclusions that I ask your Worship to make. There is no evidence to the contrary; in fact all the evidence is in favour of that, and the Crown have called no rebutting evidence. The onus is on us but I submit on the evidence I have given to your Worship Mr. Duncan cannot be found to be liable in this case.

I must deal with the law and, unfortunately, owing to the distance from the Supreme Court, and the smallness of my own library, I cannot bring all the text books, but if your Worship has any doubt, your Worship can easily refer to them. It is laid down in Bowstead on Agency in the last paragraphs that, with certain exceptions which I shall come to later, the master is not responsible for the acts of his servant outside the scope of his employment. Also, your Worship, in Lord Halsbury's Laws of England vol. 1, page 218, and vol. 20, page 258, except in the case of a nuisance and in cases where the liability is applied by Statute to the master, the master is not liable criminally for the acts of his servants or agents. I don't know whether my friend will dispute that, but that is broadly the law, subject to certain cases which have been from time to time decided. There are a number of cases which I have religiously and carefully gone through and it seems to me that against that decision there is only one which could be possibly used in antagonism to the case and that is the case of the Attorney-General v. Siddons which is reported in 9 Law Journal Exchange page 7, and also in 1 Tyrrell page 41. This was a case in which the servant of a tobaccoist, during his

master's absence, procured a permit to cover some smuggled tobacco concealed in a cellar and in that case the master was liable. It was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and six judges and, as far as I know, that case holds good throughout. The Lord Chief Baron held that whatever a servant did in the course of his employment, or which was entrusted to him by his master, must be taken to be acts of the master, and it was only so that the revenue law would be sufficient. It would not be so if it were not held that the master was liable for the acts of the servant in the course of such employment. Mr. Justice Bailey held that if it is within the scope of probable authority, the master is liable, but probable authority must be considered to be given by the master to the servant for the purpose of carrying on his business. Your Worship must find in this case that the office boy had authority from Mr. Duncan to repack cocaine and store cocaine on the premises.

Justice Bailey goes on to say that the whole attendant evidence must show it to be that a servant of a fraudulent master attempted to conceal his master's offence and to avert the consequences. Your Worship has to find that Mr. Duncan was a fraudulent master employing his servant to conceal his master's acts. That was followed by the other judges and they had to find that the master had full knowledge, and they found that the only reason for finding the master liable was that he had full knowledge that the goods were on the premises without a permit. The only point that we are really concerned with is, if your Worship can find that Duncan had full knowledge that the goods were upon the premises, then your Worship can find Mr. Duncan guilty. Out of all the cases, that is the only one which goes any length on the question of the liability for the acts of the servant.

The other cases are the Commissioner of Police v. Carrion 1896, 1 King's Bench, Page 655. Bond and Evans, 1888, 21 Queen's Bench, and Coppitt v. Moore. I think, your Worship, if you hold that they were acting without the scope of their employment or that the master did not know what they were doing, your Worship cannot hold Mr. Duncan guilty of the offence and I therefore ask your Worship to discharge the defendant.

Mr. Hodgson: Before I deal with the facts in this case I may just as well meet my friend on the points of law as they will be freer in your mind than after I have dealt with the facts. The question of master and servant in this case, I submit, does not come into the picture at all. We are not trying here an offence of a servant bringing these goods illegally into the office; what we are trying is an offence under statute of this Colony, of being in possession of certain goods or having in your possession, custody or power, certain goods without authority, without permit—or rather not without permit because you cannot have a permit, but being illegally in possession, custody or power of these goods; and it is an offence. The moment these goods are in that office the offence begins, and the servant or whoever may have brought them—if a servant did indeed bring them in—ceased to be liable in any shape or form under that statute.

Mr. Goldring: No provisions to that effect.

Mr. Hodgson: The offence in having them in your possession. Now, apart from the question of whether we know they are illicit goods or not, I submit that you are equally liable under that Ordinance, which I submit is somewhat drastic, but necessarily drastic in this Colony. I think the authorities clearly state that view which I am going shortly to refer your Worship to. If your Worship will refer to Crises Statute Law, second edition, a similar case to that occurred. Under the heading Effect of Penal Statutes—it is the statute in this Colony and is a penal statute; and I would refer your Worship to 468, 450, 470 and 471—they deal with the question of mens rea, as to whether a man can be liable under the Penal Statute for an offence committed under that statute unless he knew that the illegality was

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present. Justice Brett in the case of Rex v. Prince states that by virtue of this statute, the person may be convicted without the knowledge absolutely necessary to constitute mens rea. In Hobbs v. the Mayor of Winchester, from the Queen's Bench, the Court had to determine the true meaning of the effect of the Public Health Act of 1875. The object of the section is to prevent danger to the Public Health by selling articles unfit for food of man, and they raised the question of an offence under section 117 as to selling meat for human consumption, and whether you must prove that the butcher knew it was unfit. "With great respect to Mr. Avory, I am unable to appreciate his contention that they must have mens rea, or he must have guilty knowledge. In my opinion the offence was complete when the unsound meat was exposed for sale and sold." Similarly, in this case, the offence was complete immediately these goods were in the office of the defendant. The case goes on:—"I do not think it is only necessary for the butcher to say I did not know, or the man did not know, and having no knowledge could not have ascertained the meat was unsound." Justice Stephens, in Qundy v. Leacock, in a case under the Licensing Act of 1875, in which a publican is charged with selling liquor to a drunken person where it was said he did not know and his assistant did not know the man was drunk, said, "I am of opinion this decision must be confirmed because it is a statute offence. Whether a licensed person knows or has the means of knowing a person is drunk or the offence is complete without the knowledge."

Then there is the case of Mallinson v. Carr where it was suggested that the workmen were rendered liable as being the persons having in their possession—

Mr. Goldring: I admit all that; my law is "in the course of their employment" and in every case that my friend has quoted they have acted in the scope of their employment.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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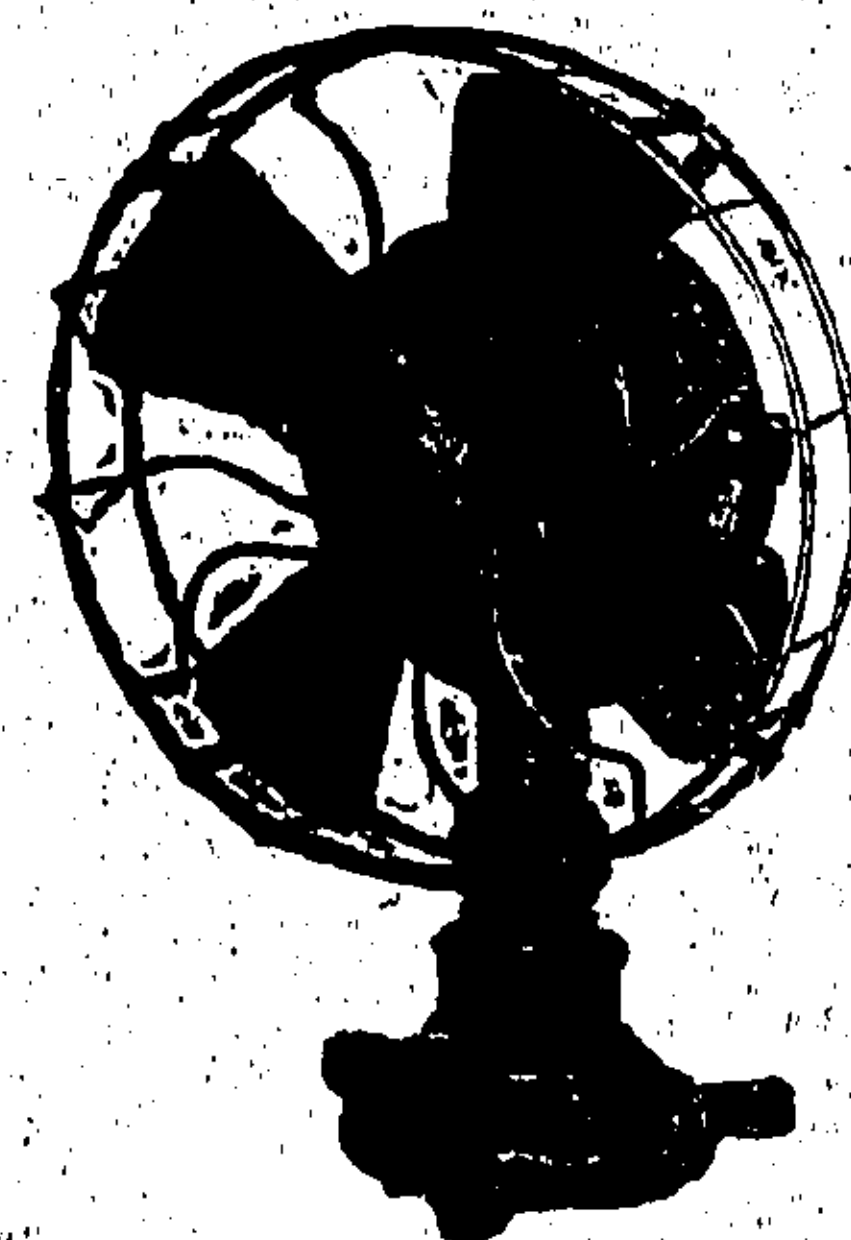
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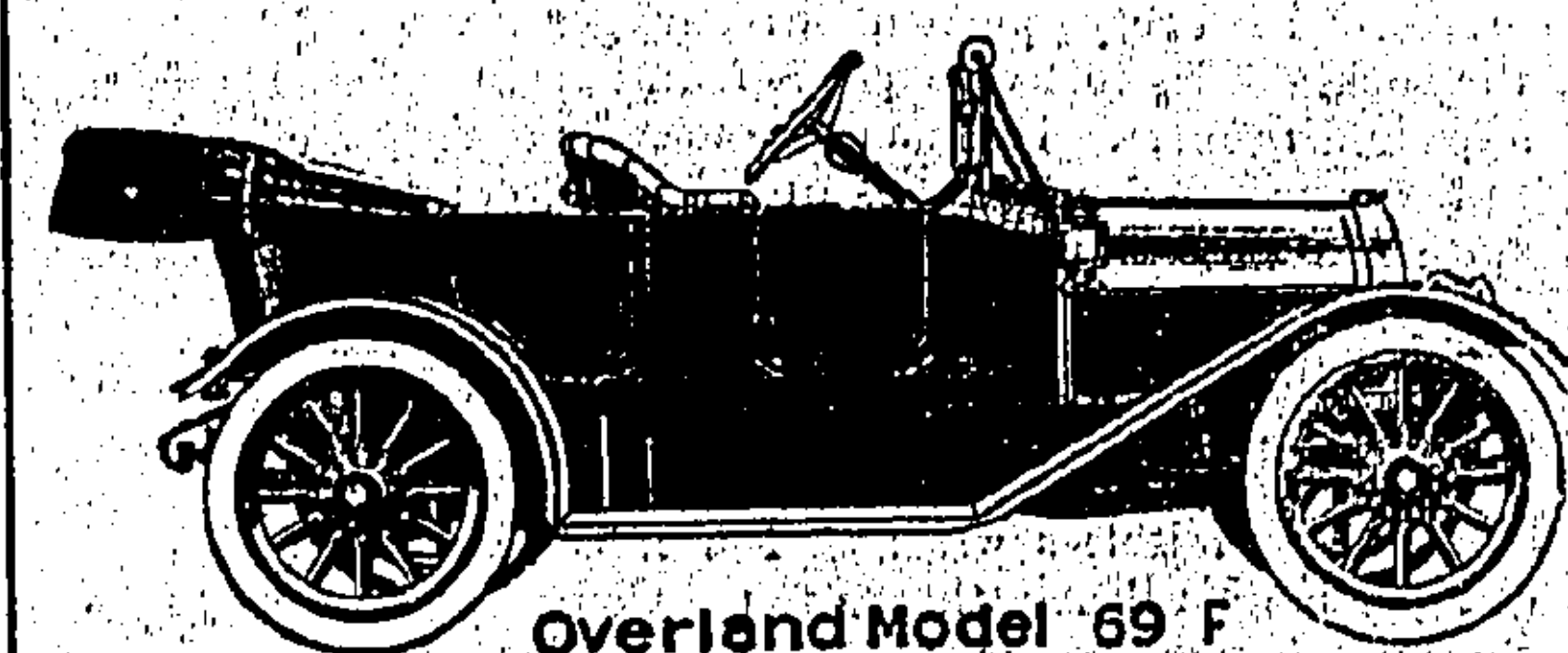
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1913.

THE COCAINE CASE.

The Magistrate's decision in the cocaine case will be found on another part of this page and makes interesting reading. Few if any, will deny that it is clearly stated and sound in argument and conclusion. The ordinance under which this prosecution is brought, he said, "is directed in the very highest degree to the protection of the public from certain dangerous and noxious drugs," the case is serious as it deals with drugs which are terribly harmful in their effect. That offence cannot be punished too rigorously, and it is a nice question whether the law as it stands is quite as severe as it should be.

The decision in this case has been awaited with great interest by the commercial community. It is the interest taken in the case that we felt fully justified in giving a verbatim report of the entire proceedings. Here in Hongkong we have no court stenographer, for which reason we must for reference rely solely on notes more or less sketchy in outline.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

It must be clearly understood that the following has no reference to the Cocaine Case, the decision in which is noted above since, in that case the defendant was charged with possession only. We will now deal with the question of smuggling dangerous drugs which if Dame Rumour is to be heeded is carried on to a large extent in this Colony.

The smuggler of romance is in many ways admirable and perhaps deserving of the sympathy so many of us feel for him. He usually runs great risks to provide the sportsman of his vicinity with desirable and not very harmful luxuries which were taxed by the State for the purposes of revenue. Debauching the revenue is certainly reduced to its simplest terms, taking money from the pockets of one's fellow citizens and therefore theft and reprehensible. But in the palmy days of smuggling we may presume that the majority of those who benefited from the practice would have foregone their cigars and rags if they were unable to obtain them at reduced rates, so the revenue did not perhaps lose very much and our homage to the Pirates of Penzance may be pardoned. For such smuggling, so long as it is not violently conducted, a fine may be suitable, as it can be made both deterrent to the offender and retributive to the State.

The case becomes quite different when the article smuggled is taxed and controlled, not for purposes of revenue only, but to protect the people from their own vices. The tax in such a case is necessarily heavy, not so much to make it prohibitive as to recoup the large expenditure on adequate customs control. The gain to the smuggler trading on the vicious weaknesses of humanity is proportionately large and we should say (without of course having any experience in the business) that such fines were totally inadequate to act as a deterrent and could easily be paid out of the profits of the venture. They are just a sporting risk—no punishment at all.

The case of drugs by no means stands alone. In England the question of betting is furnished a good example. In every parish of our great manufacturing towns the bookmaker's future agent is found at the dinner hour with his slips and runners. He is a curse to football and racing and a curse to the working-class families of the country; but when caught, in spite of his enormous profits, a paltry fine is all the punishment that is usually inflicted.

The whole ethic of monetary punishment needs consideration and adjustment. Before the establishment of the Divorce Courts in 1858, a great judge said to a poor working man who desired separation from a faithless wife: "You must take your suit first to the court of King's Bench, thence to the Court of Chancery, and finally you must obtain an Act of Parliament. It will cost you certainly two thousand pounds; but I would have you know, that in this realm of England we have not one law for the rich and another law for the poor." The present option of a fine would make a good subject for this Judge's irony, for it means in many cases that those who can afford to pay escape the punishment which the poor have to submit to. Take again the insurance that motorists are enabled to effect against third party claims. This is found to produce much careless driving on the part of those who can afford it. The insurance Company pays the fines and damages and puts the life and limb of rural England in constant danger. There must be something wrong in such a state of affairs and the only way to right it is to endow the magistrate with much larger powers of awarding imprisonment without the option of a fine.

We now suggest that the only way to stop the harm is to amend the law so that imprisonment may be administered to those who care to soil their fingers in such traffic as smuggling dangerous drugs. It is the duty of the government to protect the people from their own vices, and fines in such cases afford quite inadequate protection. The purpose of inflicting punishment upon offenders is less to deter them than to deter others and a fine, paltry in comparison with the offence, is no deterrent at all.

Tympt: Preparations.

Though some three years have yet to pass before the inauguration of the Olympic Games in Berlin, most of the countries intending to participate are actively preparing for the grim struggles which may surely be counted upon. In athletics, systematic and careful training means everything, and it is a wise and very necessary step to prepare long before the event. Germany may be counted upon to make every possible effort to come out on top, and that she is taking the matter seriously is evident from the fact that she is going for field to secure an athletic adviser and trainer, in the person of A. O. Kraenzlein, the famous German-American hurdler. A mission has left Berlin to secure his services, and if they fail, it is said they intend to engage another American trainer, if possible from one of the New York athletic clubs.

Post Office Vagaries.

It is so much to ask of a public department that, if it offers information to the public, it shall be that that information is accurate? We are impelled to ask this question by the fact that yesterday a notice was sent us by the Post Office which read: "Straita, Burmah, Luetzow, 18th p.m. 8.20, Reg. 8.30." That of course, was a correction of an existing notice which showed the mail by the Luetzow as closing at 9 a.m. on the 17th. Now, letters cannot be registered at 8.30 p.m. on the 17th or on any other date, and we took the liberty of turning that into a, which made a deal of difference. An express, received at 4.20 p.m., showed that the Luetzow was to sail at 10 a.m. on the 18th, so that we were right. But the point is that notice as sent us might have got into print and any number of people misled thereby. We may be told, of course, that the notice is sent to us free and that we should not grumble overmuch. But the notice is sent by a public department on behalf of the public and for the guidance of the public. The work of sending such notices is paid for out of public funds, and the public has a right to be properly guided.

The Great Unfit.

There is something more than mere boyish frolics in the wording of an advertisement which we quoted yesterday in our General News column, wherein a young man complains that he has become "unfitted for ordinary employment by becoming first a schoolmaster and afterwards rubber player." The two occupations have this in common: that both are often refuges for the unfit. In hundreds of cases, a young man without capital is sent by his parents into one of the two occupations because it is generally felt that neither demands anything in the shape of special apprenticeship or training. It goes without saying that such young men are doomed to become drifts, for they can rarely summon up enough interest or energy to prompt them to perfect themselves in their adopted profession and, after a while when they fall out of employment, they find that no other class of employer requires their services. The Way out of the Difficulty.

We pointed out in a leading article, not long ago, that it will not be till tropical agriculture is taken seriously, and till planting aspirants are forced to produce a certificate from some recognised agricultural college that the rubber estates will stand any chance of getting into the right hands. Teaching is a far more serious matter, and requires just as much protection by the law as the medical or legal professions. In spite of countless parliamentary discussions and of various Education Bills, there are still hundreds of men engaged in teaching who have no more real right to undertake the education of youth than they have to practise law or medicine. Nothing short of another Act of Parliament will put a stop to this: and such an Act must order to be effective—make it an offence in the eyes of the law for any man who is not either a university graduate or else the holder of a proper teaching diploma, to undertake any educational work whatever, from highest to lowest, from the post of Director of Education down to that of board school teacher.

DAY BY DAY.

"The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own."

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Coblenz this morning.
Siberian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Chenao to-morrow.
German Mail.—Due per s.s. Gueisenau at 7 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Gueisenau at 5 p.m. to-morrow.
Canadian and American Mails.—Closes per s.s. Pama Maru at noon to-morrow.

Plague Case

Only one case of plague was notified during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day.

Leave.

Privilege leave to the neighbourhood of the Government, Major I. F. R. Tromp on, 20th Punjab, from 28th September to 17th November, (or date of availing).

Open Air Concert.

On October 1, an open air concert will be given in connection with the Olympic Tennis Club. It will be given on the grounds of the club. Well known local amateurs are to be included in the programme.

Inefficient Brakes.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme, two coolies were charged by Inspector Withers with not having efficient brakes on their trucks. A fine of two dollars was imposed.

Alleged Throwing of Corrosive Fluid.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Police Court this morning by Inspector Mulvaney, with throwing a corrosive fluid at another woman. A remand was ordered.

A bad Road

The condition of the road near Le Calvaire deserves some attention. Apparently, a trench has been dug across the road for the purpose of laying a pipe, and the surface of the road has not been restored to its former state. The result is that people using rickshaws on the road experience ugly jolts which are not at all conducive to comfortable travelling.

Circus Attraction.

Col. Ellis includes his season in Hongkong this evening with a farewell performance under the patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and H. E. Major General Kelly. For this last week-end, weather conditions have been against the circus, but Col. Ellis has continued to put on a good show. The evening several fine features are embodied in the programme, and the band of the 2nd D. O. L. will play during the programme.

The Festival.

Yesterday was one of the most important feasts in the Chinese calendar—the moon-cake festival. It was interesting to note how little the observance of this festival had decreased compared with previous years, for while everyone did not burn incense sticks and decorate their houses with coloured lanterns, many kept the day in fine style. In particular the Chinese people were well to the fore and in addition to their ordinary lights, which at all times enhance the evening beauty of the harbour, the presence of lanterns added an unusual charm.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Professor Smith Tells of his Work in England.

"The great argument that appealed to the people at Home more than anything else was the Imperial aspect—the fact that Hongkong is a British Colony and that the new University is aiding Empire development." So said Professor C. A. Middleton Smith to the *Telegraph* in speaking of his recent visit to England in the interests of the Hongkong University. When he left Hongkong Professor Smith carried with him letters of introduction from His Excellency the Governor and Sir Charles Elliot, and these proved extremely valuable, so much so that the success which followed Professor Smith's efforts was in large part due to the facilities which they afforded the Professor in getting into touch with the people who have so generously made gifts to the University.

"In all," said Professor Smith, "I saw over two hundred manufacturers, mostly at their works, in all parts of Great Britain. And only in one case did I meet with a refusal. Of course, the gifts of apparatus varied considerably—some firms gave gifts valued as much as £500 and others worth about £5. Here I must say that the local agents helped me a great deal. I cannot speak sufficiently highly of their enterprising; they had written all the people at Home before-hand. They were wide awake to the opportunities here, I am sure of that."

"A Generous Spirit," remarked Professor Smith, "is a point which ought to be emphasised, and that is that quite a large number of the people who have helped us, know quite well that they will not reap any personal advantage, and are presenting apparatus that they fully recognise will not find a market in China for many years. At the same time, many of the firms should, as a result of their enterprise, do good business, and anything we can do to demonstrate the efficiency of their machinery we are only glad to do. What impressed me, also, was that the people were willing to do what they did for the good of the industry as a whole, rather than their individual good."

Asked if there was any particular gift which he would like to mention, Professor Smith said:—"The last stroke of business that I did was very largely through the instrumentality of Lord Amherst, but was to obtain a guarantee from the British Electric and Allied Manufacturers' Association that they will supply the whole of the electrical apparatus required by the University. This organisation and every firm in it will be rated according to the number of men they employ and will supply apparatus valued in proportion to the number of men."

"Then, among the individuals especially interested in the work whom I had the pleasure of meeting were Lord Hildane, Earl Curzon, Lord Amherst, Mr. Balfour, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Matthew Nathan, Sir John Wolf Barry, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the Presidents of several Chambers of Commerce. All of these were extremely sympathetic and took up the attitude that as this was a British University in a British Colony it deserved widespread support. But they also pointed out—as I think quite rightly—that the Colony itself has a responsibility in the matter. Much as they advise the pioneer work being done out here, they think that this University should be the chief pride of the Colony."

Hongkong First.

When the *Telegraph* broached the question of the Central China University scheme, Professor Smith remarked, "Potentially speaking, I am not at all sanguine that it is even possible to divert money from the Exchequer into such schemes, but I am assured, from knowledge which I gained at Home, that if anything is done by the Home Government, either from that source or any other, it will be done for the University of Hongkong. It should be remembered, however, that the Home Government does very little indeed for the Universities in Great Britain, and that private munificence has been almost

entirely responsible for the wonderful developments which the Provincial Universities have made. Each city seems anxious to establish a centre of intellectual development, and they reap great benefit from it. That is a point Hongkong will do well to remember."

Commenting on the big response made to appeals for apparatus, Professor Smith said he considered they had secured equipment to the value of over £12,000 besides which the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company had voted £500 in money. He specially mentioned Messrs. M. Thomson and Company, who have acted as honorary shipping agents and have arranged with the shipping companies to carry apparatus freight free; and Mr. Arthur Vickers, Vickers, Ltd., a member of the London committee of the University, who has made himself practically responsible for the machine tool equipment by giving Professor Smith letters of introduction to all the big machine tool makers in Britain.

"One of the most unfortunate results of our success in getting apparatus," said Professor Smith, "has been that people are getting the impression that we have done all we want to and have all we need. But although we can do everything we have said we can, yet we want to develop in other directions, especially in the application of science to industry. What we also want is more space and more staff to cope with the number of students. At present it is safe to say that 75 per cent. of the students to the University in the new term will be engineering undergraduates, at least 15 per cent. will take Arts and about 10 per cent. Medicine. We especially want a chair of Physics and Mathematics, and if anybody in Hongkong wants to aid progressive education there is an opportunity for them to found a chair or endow a lectureship."

In further conversation, Professor Smith said that, so far as value is concerned, London and Manchester were the two best centres in supplying apparatus, while Glasgow, where he expected much, was most disappointing.

A point which Professor Smith wished to emphasise was that the Hongkong University was not, as many seemed to think, a Government institution. "It should, he made quite clear, said Professor Smith, "that it is not a Government concern at all. But it has the sympathetic support of the Government; that however, is very different from being under the Government."

"It should be remembered, too, that our degrees are recognised in England as equivalent to the degrees of the University of London. That it is to say, a doctor trained in Hongkong University may practice medicine in London."

In concluding the brief chat, Professor Smith observed:—"We have good friends in England now; I am sure of that. And they are friends who will take care to watch our interests."

MOTOR BOATS ON WEST RIVER.

Another Hongkong Built Vessel Leaves for Canton.

Motor craft on the West River are gradually displacing junk on that important waterway. As a result the junks that progressed between the various cities in slow and uncertain fashion, are being gradually displaced, and at the present moment no fewer than twenty motor craft built in Hongkong seventeen of which are fitted with English motors, are plying beyond Canton.

There was an addition to this force yesterday when the *Siberia*, also built in Hongkong, left for Canton where she will take out the customary papers. The *Siberia* is a funnel stern, shallow draft, twin screw boat, with a length of ninety feet and a draft of 20 inches on even keel, when light. She has been fitted with 75 B. H. P. Gardner & Sons' motors which develop a speed of twelve miles per hour. She has accommodation for passengers and cargo, and will run between Lo Chow and Wuyhon.

THE COCAINE CASE.

(Continued from page 8.)

Mr. Goldring:—"The evidence is not 'under the nose' by any means."

Mr. Hodgson: And they leave the rest of the goods till Saturday morning in the passage way and a large quantity of cocaine in the strong room. Well, it is for your Worship to think if this is the method that would be adopted by strangers coming into a strange office and knowing nothing whatever about the office; would they risk that? The Hongkong compradore knew nothing about it. Now with regard to this key, of course it is very important indeed that these strangers, as I shall call them, should take away the key on the Friday night; a very important piece of evidence for the defence to establish. You would have thought that if they were going to take away the key they would have taken it away on the Thursday night, if they attached any value to their stuff, and not leave it to the mercy of the office boy—that wonderful office boy. No, they leave the key there on Thursday night, but it seemed a convenient arrangement to take it away on the Friday night. It is difficult, of course. The office boy came and said they took the key away, and I could cross-examine him until I was black in the face and I could never break him down on it; and it is for your Worship to say whether you believe it or not. My submission is that there was not a second key and the man could not have given his own key; that the key should be missing on the Friday night. I say, a curious coincidence. I say the idea put forward is a peculiar element in this case.

The Canton compradore goes into the box and tells a story which I submit is very extraordinary. He allows these friends of his to come along and put these goods into the office two or three days before, without mentioning the matter or saying anything to the Hongkong compradore or Mr. Duncan or anyone else in the office except the office boy as to what was being done. You would have thought the Canton compradore would have at least told the Hongkong compradore or would have told someone else in the office that he wished to send them to Canton in two or three days time. It is true he went to Canton that night, but still he might very well have arranged, or reported the matter to somebody else in charge of the office. The Hongkong compradore, of course, says, he knew nothing at all about it, and another thing, it would not do for the Hongkong compradore to come into the box and say he knew of these goods being stored there. Now the office boy comes into the witness box and tells a very simple story of how he let these people, these strangers on the instructions of the Canton compradore, into the office, and to show that he is biased to direct them where to pack and to repack. He shows them the strong room, then goes away and takes no more interest in it; so like a Chinese being bribed with \$250, paid \$50 and promised another \$200. He lets them into the strong room, and goes away and takes no interest in the matter at all. However, the next day he repeats the performance and the next day, Saturday morning, apparently two of these cases have been removed out, containing morphine. Another peculiar thing I think with regard to the eight cases out in the passage is that five contained four one-pound tins, I think, each—I may be wrong—oh, thirty-two pounds each—and one contained seven pounds. Two other cases were opened emptied and had been opened in the passage, and they formed part of this consignment. That means these cases had been dealt with in the passage, and not in the strong room; obviously, tins of morphine were found in the strong room. There should have been 68. I don't account why there were ninety-six.

There must have been, as Mr. Duncan has said, another shipment, but certainly it did not form part of the shipment on this bill of lading and I think

THE COCAINE CASE.

(Continued from page 4.)
it is pretty clear that this shipment on the bills of lading were the only ones brought in on Thursday night. However there are another twenty odd tins in this room unaccounted for beyond that given there, and they might mean a former repacking which nobody knew about except the office boy. Now, there has been some stress laid upon the point that these goods were brought in and repacked between the hours of seven and nine. I see nothing curious about that; if it was going to be dealt with in the office at all it would not be dealt with in the middle of the day or office hours, and is, I think, more probable after dark. The photographic plates I do not wish to dwell on, but that is another curious element of the case that the two cases taken to the boarding house should contain the same photographic plates. I defy him to deal with these plates in a very long term of years. It is impossible, that is to say if he is a busy man and has got his own office to run; he could not have the time to deal with such a number of plates. If your Worship can believe the story for the defence, of course he must do so, and of course it is not for me to give my views on that matter; it is for your Worship to say. But it is a most extraordinary story, and most improbable, and most remarkable if you do believe the story for the defence and you take a more denial by the defendant as sufficient under the circumstances of the enormous quantity of cocaine and morphine found in the office, the public offices of Messrs. McEwen Frickel.

His Worship: I will look over the evidence again in this case and also the point of law, and in order to do that I must remind the case once more. Mr. Goldring has threatened me with a very large number of cases.

Mr. Goldring: I did intend to call a good deal more cases, but the circumstance I rely on entirely is the question of "scope of employment."

His Worship: I hope I am not inundated by the cases cited.

Mr. Goldring: No, if your Worship will read Siddons on the question of being within the scope of employment.

The case was fixed for eleven o'clock to-day.

THE DECISION.

Defendant Fined the Maximum Penalty.

At the Police Court, this morning Mr. Geoffrey Nymn Orme gave his decision in the case.

The Court was well filled with Europeans who have taken an interest in the case.

At eleven o'clock his Worship said: "Isn't Mr. Hodgson coming?"

Mr. Hutcheson: I have not seen him yet, your Worship. Your clock is a little fast I think.

Mr. Goldring: Very little.

At this juncture Mr. Hodgson appeared.

His Worship said:

The facts of the case are as follows.—On the 23rd ult. two cases containing four hundred ounces of cocaine were carried out of the defendant's office; that in the passage way of the office there were stored a number of cases containing morphine, some of which showed evidence of having been recently opened; in the strong room were two cases containing cocaine, and other tins full and empty with signs of the recent pecking of cocaine and morphine in sardine and starch tins. The packing of the cocaine, in one of the two cases first discovered was completed by the addition of the number of boxes of photographic plates privately stored in defendant's office, and stated by him to be for his own personal use. The defendant himself accompanied Inspector Wilden round the premises, and gave him every assistance in opening and discovering everything in the office. At the end of the search, Inspector Wilden informed the defendant he was going to arrest him. Defendant then went to see his comrade, and then returned and said, according to Inspector Wilden, "I accept all responsibility" or, according to his own evidence "In the meantime you will have to hold me responsible."

The defendant was then charged and the present case ensued.

SPECIAL CABLES.

CHINESE POLITICS.

"TOO MANY ADVENTURERS."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received Sept. 16.

The new Premier declares that there are too many adventurers in the public services, and in future merit alone will count. He proposes the punishment of bribes and receivers.

All parties are apparently agreed that an immediate election of a President is necessary, and formalities in connection therewith are being completed.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

AGITATION STILL PERSISTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received Sept. 16.

There is considerable agitation in Japan, over the acceptance of China's apologies.

Naval Movements.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph").

London, Received Sept. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that two cruisers have been ordered to proceed from Sasebo towards Nanking.

The public and press apparently regard the Government's demands as insufficiently drastic. Efforts are being made to renew the anti-Chinese agitation, and mass meetings are being arranged.

The above facts have been given in evidence on behalf of the Crown, and for the defence evidence has been given of the storing and packing of the goods in question. This is to the effect that in the forenoon on the 21st of August the Canton Comproadore saw a certain party named, but not produced in Court, and arranged with him to store certain goods in the Hongkong office of the firm. He was in the office in the afternoon, and soon after five p.m. the same party appeared again and arranged with the Canton Comproadore for the immediate storage of the goods in question in the Hongkong office. Nothing was said by the Canton Comproadore to any responsible person in the office in the interval between the forenoon and five p.m., and at last when all was quiet, the office boy, on the Canton Comproadore's instruction, let the strange parties and their goods into the shop by the back door. Picking went on between seven and nine on the 21st, and again on the 22nd and then the goods were left, some in the strong room and some in the passage, in the condition before described. On Saturday at eleven a.m. two or three carried out two of the cases and took them to the boarding house where they were seized.

I confess frankly that I am unable to believe the story that was told—that the Canton Comproadore, in the innocence of his heart, and absent-mindedly forgetting to mention this unusual circumstance during the day to the manager or to the Comproadore, did entrust the office boy with the authority to allow the outsiders to enter the premises and store goods therein; and having taken this unusual liberty, did not even stay to see the storage completed; that the office boy, with the onus of this great responsibility upon him let the strangers in and then retired to the office each evening and read the paper, while the strange customers were allowed to penetrate to the back of the manager's desk in the corner of the office and help themselves to the photographic plates required for filling their cases.

All of this evidence I feel compelled to discard in looking for the facts of the case, and I am reduced to the facts shown in the prosecution together with the

evidence of the defendant as to his knowledge of the whole proceedings. But the latter must be discounted by his admission, putting the most favourable construction, that he must be held responsible in the meantime. It was unfortunate for the defendant that he was not prepared immediately and entirely to disavow all that responsibility for the machinations of his subordinates or of folks entirely strange to him, which he now disavows so completely. Strangers had trespassed on his offices in his absence and without his knowledge and left goods with which neither he nor his Comproadore claim any connection, and yet he admitted responsibility in the meantime, if not entirely. I am unwilling to believe that there could exist in the defendant's office such laxity as alone would admit of strangers entering his office and his strong room, and placing therein some sixteen or seventeen cases and packing therein these forbidden drugs, without the knowledge of himself or his Comproadore, but he has stated that such laxity did exist, and I am unable to hold that it is quite out of the range of possibility for the defendant to ignore the doings in his office to the extent described by him; in other words guilty knowledge on his part is not absolutely proved. I must, however, here comment on the evidence of the two Comproadores in the case, and state my opinion that these are two men whose recklessness and negligence constitute a scandal to their firm and a danger to the colony. Of the office boy it would not be reasonable to expect that he should not utilize his opportunities to the full, but I trust that steps will be taken to see that their powers for evil are effectually destroyed. I have now to turn to the meaning of the words "possession, custody or power," and to decide whether any or all of those terms is applicable to the relation of the defendant to the illicit wares stored in his offices. Is the master liable for the presence of these illegal drugs on his premises, even without his knowledge? The common law requires the proof of *mens rea* in a criminal offence, but this condition has been modified in the case of Statutes directed to the protection of the public, or even of the revenue of the State. I believe the

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Ordinances under which this prosecution is brought to be directed to both these ends, and in the very highest degree to the protection of the public from certain deadly and pernicious drugs. I believe that, with this aim in view, the Legislature has intended to guard against such drugs being kept in anyone's possession, in the widest sense which they could express, leaving only to the Magistrate the duty of assessing the degree of guilt implied by possession in any particular case. I believe that it would be a travesty of the Legislature's intention in framing these Ordinances to divert a manager of the responsibility for the storage of such drugs on his premises, and the storage especially, not in bottles, or even boxes, but in such enormous quantities as were found in this case. I have therefore to convict the defendant. Lastly, as to the degree of guilt involved in this breach of the law, which the defendant has stated to be due to circumstances out of his control. On this point, it is necessary to consider not merely the legal, nor merely the moral side of the question, but also whether the defendant has used all the care and diligence in the conduct of his business; and the supervision of his staff and his office, which was his only possible way to prevent the introduction of this most serious public evil. A case is convicted, as in the former cases referred to, for carrying about a drug whose possession rendered him liable to the severest penalties might enlist our sympathy, and the absence of *mens rea* would count for much in mitigating the penalty, but in this case, we have an intelligent and well-to-do European merchant, thoroughly conversant with the ways and the dangers of the trade in morphia and cocaine, yet impotent to prevent the use of his own personal offices for this extensive business in those drugs—a business which, on his own statement, may have been carried on time after time almost before his very eyes. I can find no excuse for such gross apathy, and in fining the defendant I must say that the penalties provided by the law are no real measure of the gravity of this offence. The defendant will be fined the maximum penalty of \$2,000 in each charge.

Mr. Hodgson:—I make an application to your Worship for the forfeiture of the morphine to the Crown.

His Worship:—Yes, the cocaine and morphine are forfeited to the Crown.

LOCAL SPORT.

Water Polo Match.

Last evening at the V. R. C. Bath, the second water polo match took place between the V.R.C. and the Army the former winning by 4 goals to 1. The Army team was not at full strength, two of the best men, Farmer and Colmer, being absent. Two V.R.C. men, G. S. Well and O. Rodriguez, filled the vacant places.

There was only one goal scored in the first half, and that was by the Army. Play had been very fast and even until just before the interval when Morriah for the Army got going and a pass to Collins saw the soldiers score their only goal in the match.

In the second half the V.R.C. had matters very much their own

way. Pereira opened the scoring from a penalty, and Finch after two hard tries notched a second point. Ellis put on the third goal, and Finch passing to Pereira gave that player an opportunity to score the fourth which was not missed.

CROWN LAND SALES.

Two very important sales of land took place yesterday afternoon at the Public Works Department, when two lots, one near Le Calvaire, Wongneicheong Road, and the other at Tai Hang village, Causeway Bay, were sold for a period of seventy-five years with an option of renewal for a further similar term.

The lot in Wongneicheong Road was knocked down to the Hongkong Land Investment Company, on whose behalf Mr. Shelton Hooper bid \$20,000, or about 80 cents per foot. Bidding rose from the upset price of \$19,110 and rose by bids of \$100 and \$500.

The Tai Hang village lot was sold to Messrs. Warren and Co. for \$7,100, or about 35 cents per foot. In both cases there was very brisk competition from Chinese bidders.

The area of the Wongneicheong lot is 24,238 square feet and that of the Tai Hang lot 20,250 square feet.

Today's Attraction

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will not be examined on the 23rd of Sept., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of October, 1913, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

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The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA," are now quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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EASTWARD.

S.S. "JELUNGA" 5,206 tons, Capt. Sullivan, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA KOBE and MOJI on 21st Sept.
S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 25th Sept.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR" 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 17th Sept.
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8.00 a.m. "HONAM."

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 21st September.

The Company's Steamship,

"HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the Company's Canton Steamers' Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 4 p.m.

N.B.—There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 3 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

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Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	IYO MARU Capt. Urase HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	WED'DAY, 24th Sept. at daylight. WEDNES, 8th Oct. at d'light.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama	SADO MARU Capt. Anakawa YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Wada	TUESDAY, 23rd Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 7th Oct., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler INABA MARU Capt. Tomimaga	WED'DAY 24th Sept. at noon. WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	CEYLON MARU Capt. Noguchi	SATURDAY, 20th Sept.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Hori	THURSDAY, 18th Sept.
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KOBE & Yokohama	KAMO MARU Capt. Kawa	THURSDAY, 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	INABA MARU Capt. Tomimaga	WED'DAY, 24th Sept. 11 a.m.
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KOBE	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Christiansen	THURS., 18th September.
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SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	TUESDAY, 16th Sept.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KURIMOTO Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, AND TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO" 16th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILO	"TEAN" 16th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" 17th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" 18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KALAO" 20th Sept. at m'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILO	"CHINHUA" 23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI & T'SIN	"HUIC OW" 25th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW" 25th Sept. at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, Zamboanga & "TAIYUAN" 24th Sept. at 3 p.m. Australian ports

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTON" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Linan" and the S. S. "Luchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday; taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45; Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 16th Sept, 1913.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME INDO-CHINOISE

For Haiphong Direct.

S.S. "SIKIANG."

CAPT. PANNIER.

Will leave Shortly for Haiphong direct

For Freight and passage apply to M. SAINT CLAIR, de BUSSIERRE, Agent

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship	T.	Captains	For	Sailing date.
RUBI	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	WED'DAY, 24th Sept., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	J. Miller	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATU'DAY, 4th Oct., 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewards & messes carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 15 Sept. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected to arrive	For	Will leave on or about
Titaroom	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tjikini	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tibodas	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	S'HAJ	2nd half Sept.
Tijmah	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tijmanek	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tijlatap	JAPAN	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAPAN	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.
Tilwong	JAPAN	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 376

10th Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
S.S. "Hongkong Maru"	11,000	S. Togo	Sept. 19, at noon
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	22,000	H. S. Smith	Sept. 25, "
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	22,000	W. W. Greene	Oct. 17, "
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Nov. 5, "
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	22,000	E. Bent	Nov. 11, "

The S.S. Hongkong Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Honolulu on Thursday 19th Sept. at noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

in connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamers	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Saturday, October 4, at Noon.
Anjo Maru	18,500	Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,200	Thurs., Feb. 5, 1914 at noon

For further particulars apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONGOLIA	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
25,000 tons, twin screws.	27,000 tons, twin screws.	15,000 tons, twin screws.	15,000 tons, twin screws.
Also 11,000 tons, 10,000 tons, and 8,000 tons.			

To San Francisco from Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Island Sea), Yokohama and Honolulu (the Pacific). Through Service via New York to Europe.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Electric Fans, Swimming Tank, Orchestra, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels. Cuisine under Personal Supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, one of the World's most famous caterers.

THE COST to London by this route, with its unrivalled opportunities, is £17.50; return ticket £30. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £24. By the INDEPENDENT SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for 40 to London, return ticket £20 and to San Francisco £24. SPECIAL RATES to Army and Navy officers, Diplomats, Consular or Civil Service.

Steamer: Korea, 18,000 Tons Sailing Sept. 20, at 1 p.m.

Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Oct. 14 "CHINA"	Oct. 16	Sept. 26 SIBERIA	Sept. 26
Oct. 15 "NILE"	Oct. 17	Oct. 2 "CHINA"	Oct. 2
Nov. 25 "PERSIA"	Nov. 27	Oct. 9 MANCHURIA	Oct. 9

* Intermediate Steamers.

King's Building (Opp. Blake Pier). R. C. MORTON, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1914.

Passenger's Office International Exposition-San Francisco 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR AMOY AND POOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
HAIVANG	A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
HAITAN	J. S. Rosch	TUES., 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
HAIMUN	J. W. Evans	THURS., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
HAIMUN	J. W. Evans	SUN., 21st Sept., at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.

General Managers

LOG BOOK.

Austrian Lloyd Revenue.

The revenue of the Austrian Lloyd for the first six months of the year amounted to 20,833,467 kronen, showing an increase of 2,358,524 kronen, as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. The *Neue Presse* learns that the increased revenue has come from practically all the branches of the company's business, but chiefly from the Levant traffic. There has been a large passenger traffic and important business in the transport of troops.

Lloyd's Return of Shipping losses

According to "Lloyd's Register," the number of steam and sailing vessels lost in the quarter ended March 31 through being abandoned at sea, burnt, wrecked, and collision numbered 170 of 225,273 tons, of which 120, with a gross tonnage of 177,715, were steamers. The United Kingdom lost 35 steam vessels of 78,024 tons gross, 24 vessels of 57,573 tons being wrecked. Japanese sailing vessels are not included in the tables, but it is shown that of steamers Japan lost one of 277 tons gross by collision, and two of 2,114 tons were wrecked, making a total of three of 2,321 tons or a percentage of 0.18 of gross tonnage owned.

Panama Canal Locks.

One of the great objections to the scheme for a high-level canal at Panama was raised, says *Engineering* in connection with the risk to which the whole undertaking would be exposed by possible damage to the locks. The level adopted is 85ft. above mean sea level, and this height is maintained for a distance of 32 miles along the canal, included in which length is the Gatun Lake, of about 167 square miles area. The failure of a lock, due to the wrecking of the gates or other cause, would prove disastrous, more especially if it were a question of one of the high-level locks. In view of the unwieldiness of the large vessels which the canal has been built to accommodate, and which in time it will undoubtedly have to deal with if it prove at all successful, several precautions are being taken to minimize risk of accident. Three schemes have been invoked with this end in view. The first, consists of taking all control of the vessels out of the hands of those on board. It is considered the great majority of the accidents of steamers coming into contact with fixed structures are due to the failure to comply with, or, at least, to a misunderstanding in the engine-room of, the orders from the bridge. The risk will be lessened, it is thought, by towing vessels through the locks instead of allowing them to do their own warping or manoeuvring. For this reason they will be required to draw up to the approach-walls, where they will be taken charge of by towing-locomotives running on rack railways on the lock copings. The second protective device consists of the adoption of chain-fender gear. These chains are slung across the lock 100 ft. ahead of the most vulnerable gates. There are twenty-four of them, and normally they remain slack in grooves at the bottom of the lock, but should a vessel approach at too high a speed they can be rapidly tensioned across it; bows, and will offer such a resistance to it that within the 100 ft. available even the largest ships will be brought up. It will be understood, of course, that in no circumstance will a ship approach the lock at any really high speed—the term in such a connection is relative

COMMERCIAL.

Rubber and Mining Shares.

Under date September 6, Messrs Davies of Singapore send us the following:

Company.	Closing Quotations.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Alor Gajah	2.00	2.50	
Ayer Kuning	0.70	0.85	
Ayer Molek	1.75	2.00	
Ayer Panas	5.10	5.50	
Balgonie	4.75	5.50	
Bukit Jelutong	0.87	0.45	
Bukit Katil	0.82	0.70	
Bukit K. B.	0.82	0.90	
Bukit Timah	19.00	14.00	
Changkat			
Se dang	4.50	5.25	
Gleerly	0.85	0.85	
Haytor nominal	5.00	5.75	
Indragiri			
nominal	6.00	7.00	
Jimah	0.50	0.57	
Kedah	1.75	2.30	
Kelamak	2.80	2.00 Dis.	
Kempas	2.75	3.25	
Kuala Sawah	nominal		
Lunas	2.85	2.90	
Malak Pinda	1.07	1.15	
Malakoff	2.25	2.40	
Mandai Tekong	0.47	0.52	
Mergui nominal	2.00	2.35	
Nellmay			
nominal	0.35	0.40	
New Serendah	2.07	2.17	
Nyalas	2.60	2.80	
Pujam	10.00	11.00	
Pantai	0.85	0.92	
Punggor	0.55	0.65	
Rudella			
nominal	11.00	13.00	
Sandyoroft			
nominal	0.60	0.80	
Se abrong	0.20	0.27	
Sungei Bagan	0.80	1.00	
Tumbalak	0.55	0.82	
Tupah	0.25	10.00	
Teluk Anson	6.75	7.25	
Termoh	0.40	0.55	
Tringlar	1.20	1.40	
Tringlar (Coconut crop)			
Ulu Pandan	0.55	0.82	
United Malacca	0.70	0.80	
Sterling			
Allagar	2/1	2/6	
Anglo-Java	5/	6/	
Batang Malaka	10/	1/8	
Bekit Kijang	37/6	43/9	
Bukit Mertajam	2/	2/6	
Bukit Sen			
bawang	1/7	1/10	
Choronee			
(F.M.S.)	2/8	3/3	
Chimpul	1/	1/4	
Duff Develop-			
ment Co.	7/4	8/4	
Hajop	6/	8/	
Heewood	2/9	3/3 c.d.	
Highland			
Lowlands	45/0	50/	
Ja n	1/	1/8	
Kamuning			
(Perak)	2/8	3/3	
Keptigalla	14/3	16/1	
Kota Tinggi	1/3	2/2	
Laua (F.M.S.)	4/1	5/	
Lumut	21/6	26/	
Malacca (7 1/2)			
Prof.	103/0	118/0	
Malacca			
(Ordinary)	107/8	122/6	
Mer-man	3/10	3/2	
No. danal	19/	22/	
Padang Jawa	1/0	3/1	
Pegoh	29/	31/	
Rambis nominal	17/6	21/8	
Rubber Estates of			
Krian	2/4	3/	
Sayong	10/	15/	
Singapore Para			
Rubber	2/	2/6	
Singapore United	18	1/11	
Straits Bertam	3/6	4/	
United Temiang	1/3	2/1	
10/3 dis. per			
Mining			
Belat	250	275	
Buang, Lt.	nom.		
Krapar	950	1025	
Kanaboi, Ltd.	1.85	2.00	
Kinta Associa-			
tion, Ltd.	12.22	14.00	
Kinta Tin Mines	38/8	24.4	
Kledang			
Middleton			
nominal	13.00	14.25	
New French			
Tekka	1,300	1,750	
New Tambua nom.			
Pahang Con-			
solidated	10/6	11/3	
Pengkelon	6/	8/	
Pasing Bahru	4/8	6/8	
Pasing Lama	3/8	6/8	
Rahman Hydraulic	15.25	18.00	
Rahman Tin Co.	21.00	24.00 c.d.	
Rambutan	12.00	13.75	
Raub	2.25	2.80	
Redhills	2.45	3.00	
Royal Johore	0.80	1.00	
Selangor River	nom.	nom.	
Sempam			
Serendah			
Hydraulic	nom.		
Sungei Gsu	17.00	18.50	
Tanjong			
Rambutan	950		

COCAINE IN INDIA.

A demand is being made in Calcutta for more severe legislation against the smuggling and illicit sale of cocaine. The evil of cocaine-eating has attained very serious dimensions among the Indian community and it is undoubtedly the cause of a material proportion of the crime brought to the attention of the Calcutta police. In the course of a recent judgment the Second Presidency Magistrate, an English barrister, remarked that the profits derived from the illicit trade in the drug was almost as great as the misery it caused. "My experience in my own Court," he added, "tells me that many people are in gaol owing to the craving produced by the drug. The number of homes it has broken up and the lives it has ruined is incalculable." The police surgeon also has spoken in the strongest terms of the injury caused by cocaine-eating, especially among the rising generation. — "The Times."

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.20 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant moving W.N.W. The following telegram was received at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Aparri moving W. or W.N.W.

LAST NIGHT'S ECLIPSE

A total eclipse of the moon took place yesterday evening. The moon was full and the shadow of the earth was first seen on the moon's surface at about seven o'clock, though the first contact with the shadow and moon was at 2.53 in the afternoon. The total phase was at 8.1 p.m.; The middle at 8.43 and the end of the total phase at 9.45. The last contact with the shadow was at 10 o'clock.

Bishop Brent and Governor Harrison.

Washington, September 5.—Bishop Charles H. Brent returned here to-day from Bar Harbor, Maine, where he had an extended conference with Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, who is making final preparations for sailing for Manila. Bishop Brent would not discuss the conference he had with the Governor General. — "Manila Times."

KUALA LUMPUR:

Mr T. C. Nook, Inspector of Cocoonets, met with a nasty accident while motor-cycling home from the Central Workshops on Sunday evening, running into the back of a riksha and being thrown from his machine. He sustained a broken collar bone and is now in hospital.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNN

POST OFFICE.

The Gneisenau, with the German Mail left Singapore on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 p.m. and is due to arrive here tomorrow at 7 p.m.

The Chenan with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 19th inst., is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The United States Mail per s.s. Siberia has been transferred to the s.s. Magellan, due here on Monday 13th inst.

The Empress of India with the Canadian Mail and Mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday 17th and Saturday 19th inst., is due to arrive here Thursday 19th inst.

MAILS DUE.

German, Gneisenau, 17th inst.
Siberian, Chenan, 17th inst.
Canadian & Siberian, E. of India, 19th inst.
American, Magellan, 13th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Amoy—Per Glenfalloch, 16th inst., 3 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per Coblenz, 16th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits & Ceylon—Per Nyanza, 17th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Amoy and Takao—Per Sushu Maru, 17th inst., 8 a.m.

Holhow, Haiphong, Fokhoi and Saigon—Per Sungkang, 17th inst., 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, and Tacoma—Per Panama Maru, 17th inst., noon.

Cheungchow—Per Cheungchow, 17th inst., 1.30 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai 17th inst., 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Gregory Apari, 17th inst., 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Gneisenau, 17th inst., 3 p.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong and Saigon—Per Hongkong, 16th inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 16th inst., 10 a.m.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai 16th inst., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per Anhui, 16th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per Lusitania, 16th inst., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tahiti, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per St. Albans, 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow—Per Hainan, 16th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kwangang, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco—Per Hongkong Maru, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai 16th inst., 1.15 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States and Canada via San Francisco—Per Korea, 20th inst., 8.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuensang, 20th inst., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 20th inst., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chenan, 20th inst., 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Jelunga, 20th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North-China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Kalgan, 20th inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow—Per Hulimun, 21st inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow—Per Hainan, 23rd Sept., 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Magellan, 23rd inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Chinua, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, and Seattle via Wash.—Per Sado Maru, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Inaba Maru, 23rd inst., 4 p.m.

Straits and Colombo—Per Iyo Maru, 23rd inst., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per Kumano Maru, 24th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of India, 24th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Taiyuan, 24th inst., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 24th inst., 3 p.m.

Wal-hai-wai and Tientsin—Per Hulchow, 24th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Shinyo Maru, 24th inst., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chiyuan, Chl. ss. 1,267, W. Ross, 15th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O. M. Co.
Glenfalloch, Br. ss. 1,434, Gardner, 15th inst.—Singapore 9th inst., Gen.—Tro Tak Sen.

Dingwall, Br. ss. 1,366, F. Jones, 15th inst.—Cardiff & Port Said 8th July, Coal.—M.B.K.

Clara Jensen, Ger. ss. 1,108, Bendixen, 15th inst.—Bangkok and Swatow 14th inst., Rangoon, Gen.—Tos Maru, Jap. ss. 2,410, N. Saitow 15th inst.—Calcutta 14th inst., Gen.—W.Y.S.

Daiya Maru, Jap. ss. 1,785, Okura, 16th inst.—Wakamatsu 16th inst., Coal.—M.B.K.

Coblenz, Ger. ss. 1,134, L. Klugkist, 16th inst.—Sydney 23rd ult., Gen.—M. & Co.

Nyanza, Br. ss. 4,153, H. N. Rivers, 16th inst.—Fookchow 14th inst., Gen.—F. & O. S. W. Co.

Africa, Amoy & N. Tuenoh, 16th inst.—Shanghai 11th inst., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Yuensang, ss. 1,122, E. W. Schenk, 16th inst.—Manila 14th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 15.

Typhoon for Saigon
Kowloon for Hamburg
Wade Maru for Kobe
Dingwall for Shanghai
Kyodo Maru for Newchwang
Kinkon Maru for Karatsu
Benary for Yokohama
Phampanh for Saigon

September 16.

Kueichow for Tientsin
Teon for Hilo
Kotohira Maru for Moji
Nyanza for London
Africa for Trieste
Ulv for Bangkok
Glenfalloch for Amoy
Coblenz for Yokohama
Wongkai for Singapore
Sungkang for Haiphong
Hoi Lee for Ma Lau Chow
Coquet for Milne
Tos Maru for Yokohama
Panama Maru for Victoria
Ataka Maru for Chingwantao

DEPARTED

September 16

Kwangang for Canton
Taihuan for Canton
Anhui for Swatow
Hainan for Swatow
Triumph for Swatow
Elbe for Amoy
Cent Dietrichson for Holhow
Chunwang for Calcutta
Kawachi Maru for Kobe
Kwangang for Canton
Washing for Bangkok
Satsuma for New York
Rhema for London
Irene for Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per s.s. Yuensang, arrived 16th inst., from Manila.

Ewing, R. B. M. Gonzalez

Per s.s. Nyanza, arrived 16th inst., from Fookchow.

Barrow, Mrs & Mrs. Gilman, Mr & Mrs. G. Rev. Stirling, Mr & Mrs. Wilson, D.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL

London 5th Sept.

Arrivals from China:—Achilles, Atsuta Maru, Glenfalloch.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Agamemnon, Idomeneus, Sumatra, Indra-

Samah, Amazon, Nereus.

London 9th Sept.

Arrivals from China:—Mencaus, Shihonia, Wray Castle, Ischia.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benavon, Ceylon, Denbighshire, Japan

Koerber, Teucer, Monmouthshire, Mandan Maru.

TIDE TABLE.

15th Sept. to 21st Sept. 1913.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	Mean Water
12	10.0	2.0	6.0
1	10.5	2.5	6.5
2	11.0	3.0	7.0
3	11.5	3.5	7.5
4	12.0	4.0	8.0
5	12.5	4.5	8.5
6	13.0	5.0	9.0
7	13.5	5.5	9.5
8	14.0	6.0	10.0
9	14.5	6.5	10.5
10	15.0	7.0	11.0
11	15.5	7.5	11.5
12	16.0	8.0	12.0
1	16.5	8.5	12.5
2	17.0	9.0	13.0
3	17.5	9.5	13.5
4	18.0	10.0	14.0
5	18.5	10.5	14.5
6	19.0	11.0	15.0
7	19.5	11.5	15.5
8	20.0	12.0	16.0
9	20.5	12.5	16.5
10	21.0	13.0	17.0
11	21.5	13.5	17.5
12	22.0	14.0	18.0
1	22.5	14.5	18.5
2	23.0	15.0	19.0
3	23.5	15.5	19.5
4	24.0	16.0	20.0
5	24.5	16.5	20.5
6	25.0	17.0	21.0
7	25.5	17.5	21.5
8	26.0	18.0	22.0
9	26.5	18.5	22.5
10	27.0	19.0	23.0
11	27.5	19.5	23.5
12	28.0	20.0	24.0
1	28.5	20.5	24.5
2	29.0	21.0	25.0
3	29.5	21.5	25.5
4	30.0	22.0	26.0
5	30.5	22.5	26.